HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL FACILITIES SERIES
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reports · analyses

Characteristics of Nursing Homes

and Related Facilities

REPORT OF A 1961 NATIONWIDE INVENTORY

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FOREWORD

Planning for the care of the chronically ill and the aging requires information about the availability of nursing homes and similar facilities, their characteristics, the number of people they can accommodate, and broadly, the types of services being made available. To meet this need the Public Health Service has completed its second national inventory of nursing homes and related institutions, the findings of which are presented in this report.

The first such study was conducted in 1954 by the Division of Hospital and Medical Facilities of the Public Health Service as a basis for implementing the amendments to Title VI of the Public Health Service Act (Hill-Burton). (1) These 1954 amendments authorized the use of Federal funds to pay a portion of the cost of constructing public and other nonprofit nursing homes in which skilled nursing care is made available. Moreover, under the provisions of the Act, the Public Health Service has a continuing responsibility for guiding communities, through State Hill-Burton Agencies, in planning facilities for the long-term patient. The present inventory was initiated to provide current information necessary for the development of guidelines and planning principles.

This basic need for current data was further intensified by the Community Health Services and Facilities Act enacted by Congress in October 1961. Among its provisions, this Act doubled the amount of Federal funds authorized for use in the nursing home construction program. In addition, this legislation authorized project grants to be awarded to State and local health and welfare departments and to public and other nonprofit agencies, for expanding and improving community services, particularly methods of providing out-of-hospital services to the chronically ill and aged.

To meet the requests for information on the specific kinds of non-hospital facilities available for the care of the chronically ill and aged, the 1961 inventory was designed to explicitly identify the facilities reported as "nursing homes," "homes for the aged," "boarding homes for the aged," and "rest homes." In addition to data comparable to the 1954 inventory, this report presents for the first time national and State data on each of these "kinds of facilities." It is hoped that this publication will be helpful as a source of valuable and pertinent information concerning our Nation's non-hospital resources for providing long-term treatment and care.

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CONTENTS

	Page
Foreword	iii
Acknowledgments	iv
Definitions and Classifications Used in 1961 Inventory	viii
Summary	1
Part I. Method of Study	3
Part II. Analysis of Findings	5
National Estimates of Facilities and Beds	5
Skilled Nursing Care Facilities	9
Characteristics of Skilled Nursing Homes	13
Nursing Homes	18
Homes for the Aged, Boarding Homes, and Rest Homes	21
Appendix A	29
Explanatory Notes on National Estimates of Nursing Homes and Related Facilities	30
Inventory Form -- Part I	32
Inventory Form -- Part II	33
Appendix B	35
Detailed Tables	36
References	46

Charts

		Page
1.	Distribution of Skilled Nursing Care Beds in Nursing Homes and Related Facilities by Primary Type of Care, 1961	7
2.	Skilled Nursing Care Beds per 1,000 Population Aged 65 and Over, by State, 1961	10
3.	Distribution of States by Average Percent Occupancy of Skilled Nursing Homes, 1961	17

Text Tables

1.	National Estimates of the Number of Nursing Homes and Related Facilities by Kind of Facility, United States and Territories, 1961	5
2.	National Estimates of the Number of Nursing Homes and Related Facilities, by Type of Care Provided, United States and Territories, 1954 and 1961	8
3.	Distribution of Skilled Nursing Care Facilities, by Size of Facility and Type of Ownership, 1961	16
4.	Full-Time Nursing Staff of Skilled Nursing Care Homes, 1961	18
5.	Type of Care Provided in Nursing Homes, 1961	19
6.	Type of Care Provided in Homes for the Aged, Boarding Homes, and Rest Homes, 1961	21
7.	Distribution of Homes for the Aged, by Type of Care Provided and by Type of Ownership, 1961	23
8.	Homes for the Aged, by Size of Facility, 1961	24
9.	Type of Care Provided in Boarding Homes for the Aged, 1961	25
10.	Type of Care Provided in Rest Homes, 1961	27

Appendix Tables

		Page
A.	Number of Nursing Homes and Related Facilities Reported, by Kind of Facility, by State, 1961	36
B.	Number of Nursing Homes and Related Facilities Reported, by Primary Type of Care Provided, by State, 1961	38
C.	Number of Skilled Nursing Care Beds Reported in Nursing Homes and Related Facilities, by State, 1961 .	40
D.	Occupancy of Nursing Homes and Related Facilities, by Kind of Facility and Primary Type of Care Provided, 1961	42
E.	Occupancy of Skilled Nursing Homes, by State, 1961	43
F.	Distribution of Nursing Homes and Related Facilities, by Type of Ownership, 1961.....	45

Classification of Facilities

I. By Kind of Facility*

Nursing Homes--Includes nursing homes, convalescent homes, special service nursing homes, children's convalescent homes, and nursing home units of hospitals.

Homes for Aged--Includes homes for the aged, county homes, county infirmaries, county poor farms, "poor homes," public homes, aged home residences, and State veterans' homes for aged.

Boarding Homes for Aged--Includes boarding care homes.

Rest Homes--Includes rest homes, sheltered care homes, adult care homes, and personal care homes.

II. By Type of Care Provided**

Skilled Nursing Home
Provides "skilled nursing care" as its primary and predominant function.

Personal Care Home with skilled nursing
Provides some "skilled nursing care" but only as an adjunct to its primary "personal care" function.

Personal Care Home without skilled nursing
Provides "personal care" with no "skilled nursing care."

Residential Care Home with skilled nursing
Provides some "skilled nursing care" but only as an adjunct to its primary "residential care" function.

Residential Care Home without skilled nursing
Provides "residential" or "sheltered" care with no "skilled nursing care."

*As classified by the States, generally for licensure purposes.
**According to definitions shown on opposite page.

SUMMARY

The 1961 inventory indicated that approximately 23,000 nonhospital facilities in the United States and Territories provide nursing or supportive services to the aged and chronically ill of all ages -- 2,000 less than the figure reported in the initial Public Health Service inventory of 1954. Despite this drop in the number of facilities, the resident capacity totaled 592,800, or a 32 percent increase over the 1954 total of 450,000 beds.

In terms of kind of facility, as classified by the States, generally for licensure purposes, there were an estimated:

- 11,600 nursing or convalescent homes with 369,300 beds.
- 11,400 other facilities for the aged with 223,500 beds. Included are homes for the aged, boarding homes for the aged, rest homes, and the like.

Almost 9 out of 10 of the "nursing homes" providing about three-fourths of all the beds are operated commercially. Their average (median) size is 24 beds.

Nationally, most of the homes for the aged, boarding homes for the aged, and rest homes are also under proprietary auspices -- 56 percent, 98 percent, and 76 percent, respectively. These homes on the average (median) are small -- namely, 19 beds, 8 beds, and 13 beds. However, because voluntary and public homes are typically larger than the commercial facilities, they provide substantial proportions of the total beds in homes for the aged (80.4 percent) and rest homes (59.3 percent). In contrast, the vast majority (86.2 percent) of the beds in boarding homes are proprietary.

Personal care is the primary purpose of nearly 90 percent of all homes for the aged, boarding homes for the aged, and rest homes. In homes for the aged and rest homes, however, skilled nursing care is available either as a primary function or as an adjunct service to more than one-half the resident bed capacity. Such service is available to only 1 out of 8 beds in boarding homes for the aged.

***

When classified according to their primary type of service, the 23,000 homes are broadly grouped as follows:

- 9,700 skilled nursing care homes
- 11,100 personal care homes
- 2,200 residential care facilities.

Since 1954, the skilled nursing care homes have increased 39 percent -- from a total of 7,000 to 9,700 homes. Their total capacity has nearly doubled -- from 180,000 beds in 1954 to 338,700 in 1961. Practically all of these beds -- 337,300 -- were reported as assigned to skilled nursing service. Infirmaries of facilities having personal or residential care as their primary purpose account for an additional 24,900 skilled nursing beds, bringing the total such beds available throughout the country to 362,200.

The number of personal care homes has grown from 9,000 with 190,000 beds to 11,100 homes with 207,100 beds. In contrast, the number of residential care facilities has declined from 9,000 homes with 80,000 beds to 2,200 homes with 47,000 beds.

A wide variation among the States in the supply of skilled nursing care beds was found. The bed-population ratio increases with the average State per capita income, the amount of old-age assistance payments, the relative numbers of persons aged 65 years and over, and the proportion of the population living in urban areas. The average occupancy of these facilities is about 86 percent.

The survey showed that skilled nursing homes are larger than they were about a decade ago. The average (median) size is approximately 25 beds as compared to 19 beds in 1954. The size range is wide, as found in the earlier inventory, from small establishments of less than 10 beds to a few large facilities of 500 beds and over.

In terms of ownership, publicly owned facilities are the largest with an average of 61 beds. The smallest skilled nursing homes are under proprietary ownership, their average being 24 beds. Homes affiliated with church groups had an average of 50 beds while other types of nonprofit homes had an average of 39 beds. Approximately 87 percent of the skilled nursing homes are owned by proprietary interests. Although accounting for nearly 9 out of 10 homes, the proprietary homes provide little more than 7 out of 10 beds.

Nearly 9 out of 10 skilled nursing homes have at least one full-time registered professional nurse or licensed practical nurse. The extent to which nursing staff is employed on a part-time basis was not reported. Of the 9,582 skilled nursing homes, 18 percent have both full-time registered professional and licensed practical nurses; 29 percent have full-time registered professional nurses only; and 39 percent have full-time licensed practical nurses only.

Part I

METHOD OF STUDY

As a backdrop for interpreting the findings, Part I presents the scope of the study, the method of obtaining information, and the definitions and classifications employed. Appendix A describes how the overall national estimates were developed from the inventory reports and other related data.

Scope of Inventory

The inventory encompasses essentially all types of nonhospital facilities providing nursing or supportive services to chronically ill or aged persons. It includes a wide variety of facilities bearing varying names and offering a wide range in types of services. Among these are nursing homes, nursing home units of hospitals, convalescent homes, convalescent homes for children, nursing homes providing special services (for example, mentally disturbed patients), homes for the aged, boarding homes for the aged, rest homes, and county homes. It excludes hospitals, maternity homes, domiciliary facilities for children and Federally operated domiciliary type facilities, as well as schools for the blind, deaf, and mentally retarded. Also excluded are hotels, motels, and rooming or boarding houses that are not predominantly for aged persons.

Before the current inventory was undertaken, a query of the State Agencies revealed the feasibility of increasing its scope beyond that of the 1954 inventory, which was limited to data on the number of nursing homes and related facilities, their location, ownership, size, and the type of care made available. On the basis of this initial inquiry, the inventory was designed to explicitly identify, for the first time, the number and kinds of facilities reported as "nursing homes," "homes for the aged," "boarding homes for the aged," and "rest homes." The 1961 inventory was expanded to obtain information as to whether or not each facility was fully licensed; the licensure classification; the average number of patients or residents using the facility; and whether or not full-time registered professional nurses and/or licensed practical nurses were employed. While an effort was made to learn whether or not each of the facilities had a formal agreement with a hospital relative to the transfer of patients in need of hospital care, responses were so meager as to be inconclusive. A copy of the inventory forms is presented in Appendix A.

Collection of Data

The inventory schedules were received from the various State Agencies administering the Hospital and Medical Facilities Survey and

Construction Program (Hill-Burton) during July and August 1961. Reports were from the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. To facilitate reporting, all of these jurisdictions are referred to as "States."

Each State Agency was asked to obtain from State licensure records a list of all facilities and to supply for each home the specific information requested. Where facilities were not covered by licensure provisions, the Agency was asked to seek assistance from official and nonofficial agencies in the State that might have the needed information. A field survey to obtain data on individual homes was not requested. For this reason, the findings may perhaps lack some degree of accuracy and completeness.

Classification of Facilities

Each of the facilities reported by the States was classified by (a) kind of facility and (b) type of care provided. Thus, the inventory findings are presented in terms of these two major classifications.

With respect to kind of facility, all States reported some facilities that were classified as nursing homes. For the other facilities encompassed by the inventory, the States use a wide variety of classifications. For the purpose of this study, therefore, it was necessary to broadly classify all facilities other than nursing homes in the following groups: (1) homes for the aged, (2) boarding homes for the aged, and (3) rest homes.

Secondly, because of the widely varying usages and connotations of such terminology as "nursing homes," "home for the aged," and similar designations which not only cloud the present picture of availability of facilities but militate against realistic planning, each facility was classified according to the primary type of care provided. Hence, these classifications characterize each facility in terms of primary type of care being provided to the majority of the residents, regardless of the facilities' specific name.

The different designations included in each category of facility and the definitions of levels of care are presented on pages viii and ix. (See appendix table A for State data on categories of facilities).

NOTE ON COMPUTATIONS: Percentage distributions shown in this report will not always add exactly to 100 percent since percentages have been individually rounded without reference to forcing a total of 100.0 for any distribution.

Part II

ANALYSIS OF FINDINGS

National Estimates of Facilities and Beds

In 1961, approximately 23,000 nonhospital facilities in the United States and Territories were providing nursing or supportive service to chronically ill and aging persons. Although the total number of "homes" has decreased since the 1954 Public Health Service inventory, there has been a marked increase in their resident capacity. The 1954 estimate comprised 25,000 homes of all types with a total bed capacity for 450,000 persons. The currently estimated 23,000 homes have a resident capacity of 592,800--an increase of over 30 percent since the earlier inventory.

Kinds of Facilities

Of the 23,000 facilities, some 11,600 facilities, or 50 percent, were classified by the States as nursing homes. Their bed capacity totaled 369,300, or 22 beds per 1,000 population aged 65 years and over. Included in this count are convalescent homes, nursing home units of hospitals, convalescent homes for children, and nursing homes providing special services, such as those required for mentally disturbed patients. The remaining 11,400 establishments included homes for the aged, boarding homes for the aged, rest homes, county homes, and custodial homes. These homes provided facilities for 223,500 residents, or 13 beds per 1,000 of the population aged 65 and over (See table 1).

Table 1. National Estimates of the Number of Nursing Homes and Related Facilities by Kind of Facility, United States and Territories, 1961

Kind of facility	Facilities		Beds		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Per 1,000 population aged 65 and over 3/
Total	23,000	100.0	592,800	100.0	35.5
Nursing homes 1/.....	11,600	50.4	369,300	62.3	22.1
Homes for aged, boarding homes, and rest homes 2/.....	11,400	49.6	223,500	37.7	13.4

1/Includes approximately 300 nursing home units with 16,000 beds in hospitals.

2/Also includes county homes, care homes, and other similar facilities for the aged.

3/Based on 1960 Bureau of the Census estimate of 16,684,000 (includes Puerto Rico).

Primary Type of Care

The States indicated whether the primary purpose of each home was "skilled nursing care," "personal care," or "residential care." With respect to the primary purpose of the facility, the homes and beds were broadly grouped as follows:

Primary Type of Care	Homes	Beds	
		Total	Skilled Nursing Care
Skilled nursing care.....	9,700	338,700	337,300
Personal care.....	11,100	207,100	21,500
Residential care.....	2,200	47,000	3,400

As indicated above, not all of the 338,700 beds in homes where the primary purpose was skilled nursing care were assigned for such care; a relatively small number, only 0.4 percent, (1,400 beds) were for personal care or residential care only. As chart I illustrates, all skilled nursing care beds throughout the country totaled 362,200. Nearly 25,000 of these beds were available as an adjunct service, usually in infirmaries in facilities where the primary function was to provide personal or residential care. (Appendix table B gives the State data for each of these categories).

Comparisons with 1954 Inventory

The totals for the current inventory are compared with the 1954 estimates in table 2. Homes in which the provision of skilled nursing care was the primary function increased from 7,000 to 9,700 between 1954 and 1961, or 39 percent. Their total capacity nearly doubled -- from 180,000 beds to 338,700.

Homes having residential care as a primary purpose showed a marked decrease in number and total capacity between 1954 and 1961. This differential may have resulted from a reclassification of many of these homes to a higher level of care, or from discontinuance of operation.

Chart 1. Distribution of Skilled Nursing Care Beds in Nursing Homes and Related Facilities by Primary Type of Care, 1961

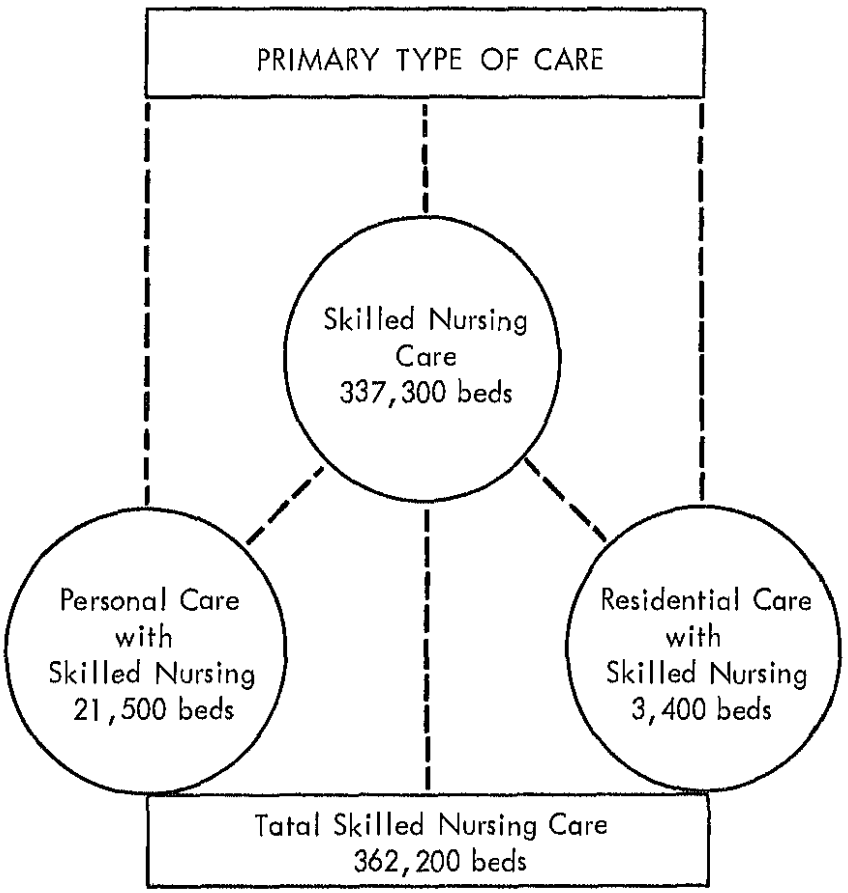


Table 2. National Estimates of the Number of Nursing Homes and Related Facilities, by Type of Care Provided, United States and Territories, 1954 and 1961

Primary type of care provided	Facilities		Beds		Percent change 1954 to 1961	
	1954	1961	1954	1961	Facilities	Beds
Total	25,000	23,000	450,000	592,800	- 8.0	+31.7
Skilled nursing care (SNC)	7,000	9,700	180,000	338,700	+38.6	+88.2
Personal care with SNC	2,000	1,400	80,000	83,100	-30.0	+ 3.9
Personal care without SNC	7,000	9,700	110,000	124,000	+38.6	+12.7
Residential care with SNC	1/	200	1/	12,400	-	-
Residential care without SNC	9,000	2,000	80,000	34,600	-77.8	-56.8

1/ Facilities classified as "sheltered care" in the 1954 Inventory are included in the "residential care without skilled nursing" category in the 1961 Inventory.

Skilled Nursing Care Facilities

The overwhelming majority of skilled nursing care beds are in facilities classified by the States as "nursing or convalescent homes" -- 315,498 beds or 90 percent. As shown below, the remaining 36,882 beds are in homes for the aged, boarding homes for the aged, and rest homes, as defined and classified by the various States, generally for licensure purposes. *

Type of Facility	Skilled Nursing Care Beds
Nursing homes.....	315,498
Homes for the aged.....	32,947
Boarding homes.....	1,141
Rest homes.....	2,794

Since the great majority of residents in nursing homes are elderly (more than 85 percent are 65 years of age or older) State-to-State comparisons of the availability of beds are made in terms of their populations aged 65 and over. (2)

Chart 2 depicts the wide variation among the States in the supply of skilled nursing care beds per 1,000 elderly. The State of Washington has the highest ratio, 50.1 beds per 1,000 aged 65 and over. In contrast, North Carolina has only 3.6 beds per 1,000 aged.

The five States that are best supplied have a ratio of 42.5 beds per 1,000 elderly, while in the five States least well supplied the rate is only 4.4 beds per 1,000 elderly. To bring all States to the level of the five highest States would require an estimated additional 360,000 skilled nursing care beds. (Appendix table C gives (1) the number of skilled nursing care beds by kind of facility and (2) bed-population ratios for each State).

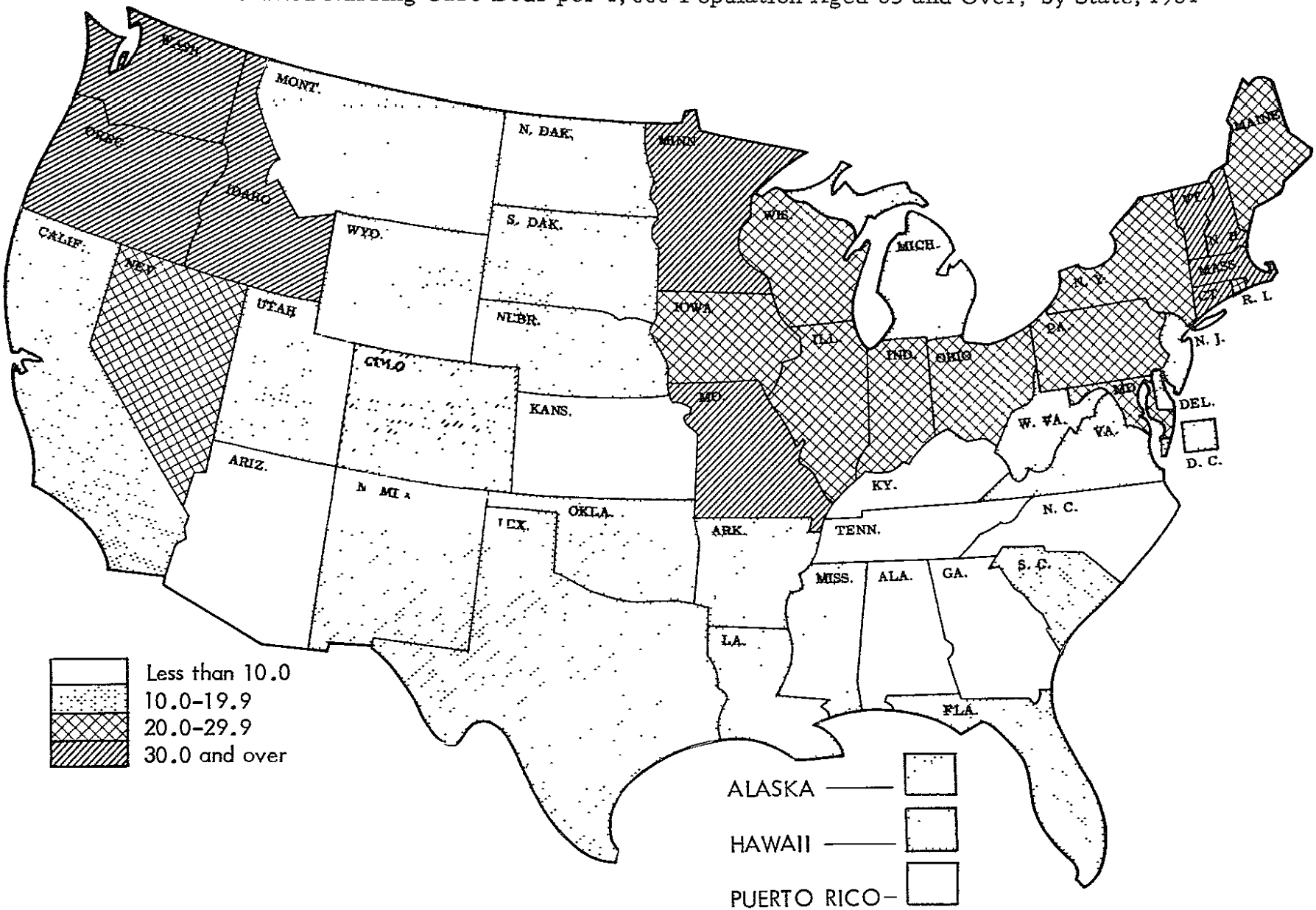
The great differences among the States in the supply of skilled nursing care beds may be attributed to varying economic or demographic factors. To shed some light on factors believed to affect this availability, selected characteristics of States are examined below.

Population Aged 65 Years and Over

The relative number of beds in skilled nursing homes increases as the aged portion of the population increases. This progressive relationship

* The information presented in this section is based on the figures actually reported rather than the overall national estimates.

Chart 2. Skilled Nursing Care Beds per 1,000 Population Aged 65 and Over, by State, 1961



may be observed in the table below, which groups States according to their proportion of persons aged 65 and over, and shows for each grouping the average number of beds per 1,000 elderly.

Percent Population Aged 65 and Over	Number of States	Skilled Nursing Care Beds per 1,000 Population Aged 65 and Over
Less than 6.0	4	6.7
6.0 - 6.9	5	7.4
7.0 - 7.9	6	14.8
8.0 - 8.9	7	15.8
9.0 - 9.9	12	24.0
10 and over	18	24.9

The 18 States with at least 10 percent of their population aged 65 or over have almost four times as many beds per 1,000 aged population as the States in which less than 6 percent of the population is elderly.

Per Capita Income

The wealthier States, as reflected by per capita income, have relatively more skilled nursing care beds than do the less wealthy States. When the States are grouped according to their 1960 per capita income, as shown below, the States with per capita incomes over $2,000 have a ratio of beds per 1,000 elderly that is more than double the rate in States where the per capita income is less than $1,750 annually. (4)

Per Capita Income of State	Number of States 1/	Skilled Nursing Care Beds per 1,000 Population Aged 65 and Over
Less than $1,750 ...	11	9.7
$1,750 - 1,999	11	15.8
$2,000 - 2,499	19	25.4
$2,500 and over	10	24.0

The State availability of beds increases in relation to the State income until the $2,500 level is reached. The ten States having average per capita incomes of $2,500 or more have a slightly lower bed-population ratio than States with per capita incomes of $2,000 - 2,499.

Rural and Urban Distribution

The States with one-half or more of their people living in rural areas have relatively fewer skilled nursing care beds in nursing homes and related

1/ Excludes Puerto Rico.

facilities than States with the majority of their population in urban areas; the rate per 1,000 population aged 65 and over, in general, is only one-half that of other States.

Percent Rural Population	Number of States 1/	Skilled Nursing Care Beds per 1,000 Population Aged 65 and Over
50 and over	18	11.7
40 - 49	11	23.9
30 - 39	14	23.3
Less than 30	9	22.4

Interestingly, the skilled nursing care bed-population ratio is no greater for metropolitan areas than the overall average for predominantly urban States. A total of 227,723 skilled nursing care beds was reported for facilities located in the standard metropolitan statistical areas. (5) These metropolitan areas have 23.1 beds per 1,000 persons aged 65 and over -- about the same as the average statewide ratio in the 34 States with more than half of their population in urban areas.

While directly comparable data were not available in the 1954 inventory, the findings did show that the greater metropolitan counties (those with 1 million population or more) had a lower ratio of beds to population than the lesser metropolitan counties (those with less than 1 million population). (6)

Old-Age Assistance Payments

The relative supply of skilled nursing home beds is higher in those States that have higher individual payments for old-age assistance. The progressive increase in the number of beds per 1,000 aged persons in relation to the State average annual payment to recipients of old-age assistance is shown below:

Annual OAA Payments per Recipient, 1960 2/	Number of States	Skilled Nursing Care Beds per 1,000 Population Aged 65 and Over
Less than $500...	4	8.9
$500 - 699	11	12.3
$700 - 899	15	22.2
$900 - 1,099	15	23.6
$1,100 and over..	7	28.4

1/ Excludes Puerto Rico.

2/ Computed from Health, Education, and Welfare Trends, 1961 Edition, p. 131. (7)

The State-Federal public assistance payments vary in different States. Each State determines the maximum amount to be paid for care and maintenance of eligible recipients. These funds pay for the care of about half of all persons in nursing homes throughout the country. (8) Nursing home levels of availability are significantly lower in those States where old-age assistance payments are below $700 annually.

In summary, the supply of skilled nursing care beds in a State tends to increase with the average per capita income, the amount of old-age assistance payments, the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over, and the relative numbers of persons living in urban areas. A more detailed study of trends in these factors might be helpful in estimating potential requirements for beds in statewide planning or areawide planning within States. (9)

Characteristics of Skilled Nursing Homes

In addition to current knowledge about the availability of skilled nursing homes, planning at any level requires some specific data about the characteristics of these facilities. For example, at a minimum, data are needed on their ownership, size, staffing, and occupancy levels. This section describes, in brief, the characteristics of the 9,582 homes which were reported as primarily skilled nursing care facilities.

Kind of Facility

All of the "kind of facility" categories included in the inventory had some facilities in which the primary purpose was to provide skilled nursing care. As previously noted, while the vast majority of skilled nursing care beds are in "nursing homes," not all such facilities have as their primary purpose the provision of skilled nursing care. Moreover, as shown below, a relatively small number of facilities classified by the States as homes for the aged, boarding homes for the aged, and rest homes do provide skilled nursing care as their primary function. Many of these latter facilities were previously domiciliary-type county facilities which have become skilled nursing homes. Their changing character undoubtedly reflects to a large extent the changing needs of their patients.

Kind of Facility	Number of -- Homes	Beds
Total reported	9,582	330,981
Nursing homes	9,235	304,863
Nursing home units of hospitals	192	8,268
Homes for the aged	131	16,897
Boarding homes for the aged	17	700
Rest homes	7	253

Ownership

Approximately 87 percent of skilled nursing homes are privately owned and operated for profit. These homes provide nearly 72 percent of all skilled nursing home beds. Of the nonprofit homes, about an equal number are owned by public agencies, by church groups, and by fraternal and other voluntary nonprofit organizations. Among these, the public institutions have the greatest number of beds:

	Homes		Beds	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total reported....	9,582	100.0	330,981	100.0
Proprietary.....	8,297	86.6	236,845	71.6
Public	432	4.5	40,841	12.3
Church-related	438	4.6	28,740	8.7
Other voluntary nonprofit.....	415	4.3	24,555	7.4

In 1954 a slightly higher proportion of homes (91 percent) was operated by private interests. The change is reflected in an increase in the proportion of public institutions (from 3.0 percent to 4.5 percent) and an increase in homes sponsored by voluntary organizations (from 5.9 percent to 8.9 percent). However, between 1954 and 1961 the proportion of beds under proprietary control remained unchanged at about 70 percent.

Size

The average (median) size of the skilled nursing care home in 1961 was somewhat larger than that reported in the 1954 inventory -- 25 beds compared with 19 in the earlier year.

Among the different types of ownership, there are marked variations in the average size of skilled nursing care facilities. The larger institutions are publicly owned or sponsored by voluntary nonprofit organizations, while the smaller facilities are generally private enterprises as shown below:

	Size of Home (beds)	
	Mean	Median
Total reported	35	25
Proprietary.....	29	24
Public	95	61
Church-related	66	50
Other voluntary nonprofit	59	39

The relationship between ownership and size stems from the rapid growth in the number of nursing homes following the enactment of the Social Security Act of 1935. Payments under the provisions of this legislation made it possible for many older persons to arrange for care in privately owned facilities rather than resort to care in public institutions. Since many of these persons were in need of nursing care, a number of proprietary nursing homes were established in residences or in small boarding houses.

The average (median) size of nursing homes under proprietary auspices has increased from 18 beds in 1954 to 24 beds in the current inventory. This increase in size may mean that the very small home is no longer economical to operate or the newer facilities provide more accommodations because they are designed and constructed as nursing homes. Very often in the past, existing structures, usually residences, with limited capacity have been converted to nursing homes.

As found in the earlier inventory, there is a wide range in the size of these facilities. Some have less than 10 beds while a few have 500 beds or more. Nearly every size home is found under every type of ownership (see table 3). More than half the privately owned homes have less than 25 beds, whereas only 15 percent of the public institutions are that small. With respect to beds, over two-thirds of those under private ownership are in facilities having fewer than 50 beds, while nearly two-thirds of those that are publicly owned are in institutions of 100 beds or more.

Licensure

All States included in the study, except Puerto Rico, reported licensed nursing homes. About half the States reported one or more homes operating without being fully licensed. The beds in these homes account for 5 percent of the total number of skilled nursing home beds in the country. Among facilities which are not fully licensed are new facilities; those with pending, temporary, or provisional licenses; those exempt from the licensing requirements, such as public homes and those sponsored by church or fraternal organizations; and units of hospitals that are licensed with the hospital. The majority, however, are homes that have not been able to meet raised licensure standards. They are permitted to operate in most cases because there are no suitable facilities available to which their patients could be transferred if the homes were closed.

Thirty States supplied information on the minimum number of patient beds required for a nursing home to be licensed. The requirements vary in these States as follows: 2 States -- 1 bed; 11 States -- 2 beds; 9 States -- 3 beds; 5 States -- 4 beds; and 3 States -- 5 beds.

Table 3. Distribution of Skilled Nursing Care Facilities, by Size of Facility and Type of Ownership, 1961

Size of facility	Type of ownership					
	All types	Proprietary	Public	Voluntary nonprofit		
				Total	Church-related	Other nonprofit
	Facilities					
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 10 beds.....	10.3	11.6	2.1	2.2	1.4	3.1
10 - 24.....	39.7	42.8	13.4	22.4	19.6	25.3
25 - 49.....	33.5	34.0	27.1	32.1	29.0	35.4
50 - 99.....	12.2	9.8	29.6	26.7	30.4	22.9
100 - 249.....	3.7	1.7	20.8	14.4	17.8	10.8
250 beds and over	.6	.1	6.9	2.1	1.8	2.4
	Beds					
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 10 beds.....	1.9	2.5	.1	.3	.2	.4
10 - 24.....	19.8	25.8	2.4	6.4	5.4	7.5
25 - 49.....	33.1	40.3	10.5	18.5	15.8	21.6
50 - 99.....	23.3	22.1	22.2	29.9	32.4	27.0
100 - 249.....	15.0	7.8	33.8	32.9	38.1	26.7
250 beds and over	6.9	1.5	31.0	12.1	8.1	16.8

Occupancy

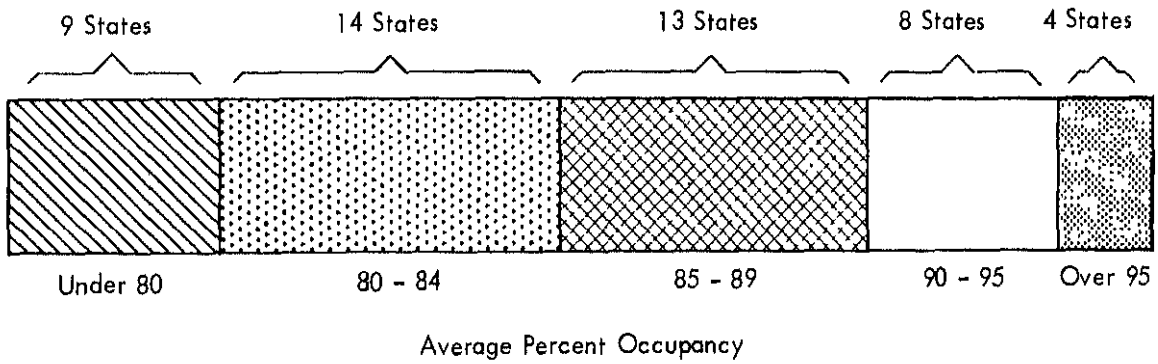
Skilled nursing homes are used at 86 percent of their capacity -- about the same as that reported for long-term hospitals throughout the Nation. (10) As appendix table D indicates, little variation occurs in terms of the ownership of the facility:

Ownership of Skilled Nursing Care Facilities	Percent Occupancy
Proprietary	85.6
Voluntary nonprofit	86.2
Public	89.1

The occupancy of skilled nursing homes varies considerably among the States. As chart 3 indicates, in 4 States the average occupancy is over 95 percent and in 23 States the average occupancy is less than 85 percent. Detailed data on occupancy, by State, are presented in appendix table E.

Skilled nursing homes that are owned and operated by hospitals are used at over 80 percent of capacity. This is slightly less than the rate of use for other nursing homes and may be caused by the need to reserve a certain number of beds to permit ready transfer of patients from the hospital. The median size of these hospital units is 27 beds. Ownership is about equally divided between public and voluntary hospitals. Few units of proprietary hospitals were reported.

Chart 3. Distribution of States by Average Percent Occupancy of Skilled Nursing Homes, 1961 1/



1/ Represents the 48 states reporting data.

Nursing Staff

The nursing staff in nearly 9 out of 10 skilled nursing homes is composed of full-time registered professional nurses or licensed practical nurses, or both. Of the 9,582 skilled nursing homes, 18 percent have both full-time registered professional and licensed practical nurses; 29 percent have full-time registered professional nurses; 39 percent have full-time licensed practical nurses only; and 13 percent reported neither registered professional nurses nor licensed practical nurses. (See table 4).

Table 4. Full-time Nursing Staff of Skilled Nursing Care Homes, 1961

Full-time nursing staff	Homes		Beds	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total reported	9,582	100.0	330,981	100.0
Registered professional nurse only (RN)	2,800	29.2	127,329	38.5
Registered professional nurse and licensed practical nurse (RN and LPN)	1,760	18.4	78,785	23.8
Licensed practical nurse only (LPN)	3,745	39.1	95,106	28.7
Neither RN nor LPN reported	1,277	13.3	29,761	9.0

No information was obtained in the inventory as to the employment of part-time nurses, a factor which must be taken into account in connection with the above-cited figures. Some States license the smaller homes when they provide care under the supervision of a registered professional nurse who is available considerably less than full-time. In others, the "grandfather clause" makes it possible for some homes established prior to a given date to operate without either a registered professional nurse or a licensed practical nurse although the licensing laws require such skills.

Nursing Homes

The term "nursing home" has a rather general connotation in the censure laws of many States. Depending on the licensure designation in the various States, nursing homes may provide comprehensive nursing care, mited nursing care, or simply residential care. However, the majority the 11,251 nursing or convalescent homes reported in the study provide cilled nursing care as their primary function. (See table 5). About one-xth of the facilities (16.8 percent) have personal care as their primary

function. Only 127 "nursing home" facilities were reported as primarily residential in nature.

Table 5. Type of Care Provided in Nursing Homes, 1961 1/

Primary type of care provided	Homes		Beds	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total reported	11,251	100.0	353,285	100.0
Skilled nursing care	9,235	82.1	304,863	86.3
Personal care with skilled nursing	539	4.8	18,539	5.2
Personal care without skilled nursing	1,350	12.0	25,337	7.2
Residential care with skilled nursing	54	.5	3,139	.9
Residential care without skilled nursing	73	.6	1,407	.4

1/ Excludes nursing home units in hospitals.

Ownership and Size

The relationship previously noted between ownership and size of skilled nursing homes also prevails among all facilities licensed by the States as nursing homes. Nearly 9 out of 10 nursing homes are operated for profit. These proprietary facilities are small, however, and supply only 3 out of 4 beds in nursing homes. On the other hand, less than 4 percent of all nursing homes are public institutions but they supply nearly 10 percent of the beds. Voluntary organizations sponsor 8 percent of the homes but these facilities have 15 percent of the beds.

The average (median) size of nursing homes -- 24 beds -- is about the same as that found for skilled nursing homes.

The number of homes and beds in each of the various types of ownership are shown in appendix table F. A breakdown by ownership of related facilities reported in the inventory is included for comparative purposes.

Occupancy

There is little difference in the use made of all nursing homes and of those in which skilled nursing care is provided. The occupancy of all

nursing homes is 85.8 percent while skilled nursing homes operate at 86.1 percent of capacity. Occupancy reports were received on 8,430 nursing homes. These homes have 274,138 beds, of which 235,097 were in daily use.

The utilization rates of nursing homes and related facilities are shown in appendix table D. Occupancy of facilities classified by type of care is included.

Dual-Purpose Homes

Licensing of a single home for both skilled nursing care and residential care is in effect in many States. These facilities vary widely in size and, in some cases, have less than 10 beds. The license specifies the number of beds in each of the two categories, depending on the facilities and services available.

Fire safety is one reason given for licensing two levels of care in a single home. In some States, bedfast patients may not be placed above the first floor in nonfire-resistive structures. In such cases, the facility may have licensed "nursing home beds" on the first floor and licensed "boarding home beds" on the upper floors.

For the purpose of this study, homes providing more than one type of care were classified according to the type of care for which the greater number of beds was licensed. Appendix table B gives for skilled nursing care facilities both the total bed capacity and the number of skilled nursing care beds as reported in each State.

Special Service Nursing Homes

Included in the count of nursing homes is a relatively small number of homes that provide special services, such as those required by mentally confused patients or convalescent children. A total of 281 such homes were reported and their 11,909 beds represent slightly over 3 percent of all nursing home beds. Facilities of this type were reported by 31 States.

A total of 193 specialized care homes with 8,680 beds serve patients with mental illness. Although such homes were reported by 12 States, the majority of the beds were located in 2 States. Only one State reported the use of county homes for long-term care of mental illness, but in this State such homes do not limit admission exclusively to mentally ill patients. It is possible that other States may make similar use of county homes but did not report this fact since it was not specifically requested for the inventory.

Children's convalescent homes were reported by 14 States. The number of these facilities appears to be declining. In 1954 there were 52 such homes reported, with a total of 2,109 beds, whereas the current inventory showed only 27 homes with 1,076 beds.

A small number of nursing homes were reported as specializing in the care of patients with tuberculosis, cancer, arthritis, and alcoholism.

Homes for the Aged, Boarding Homes, and Rest Homes

Homes for the aged, boarding homes, and rest homes, as licensed by the States, were reported in almost equal numbers to nursing or convalescent homes. A total of 9,900 such facilities were reported. Some of the States classify all facilities predominantly for the elderly as homes for the aged, while others have established separate classifications based on ownership or type of services. The group includes a wide variety of facilities, ranging from small privately operated boarding homes accommodating fewer than 10 people to publicly owned institutions for the aged with capacities for 1,000 or more.

The services provided also vary widely -- from domiciliary care to a broad range of medical, nursing, rehabilitation, and social services. The range in type of care provided is indicated in table 6. To summarize, personal care is the primary function of nearly 9 out of 10 of all the homes for the aged, boarding homes, and rest homes combined. It will be noted that 46 percent of the total beds in all of these facilities are in personal care homes without skilled nursing and 11 percent are in homes providing residential care only. This raises the serious question of arrangement for care of residents in such homes in the event of prolonged illness.

Table 6. Type of Care Provided in Homes for the Aged, Boarding Homes, and Rest Homes, 1961

Primary type of care provided	Homes		Beds	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total reported	9,900	100.0	208,479	100.0
Skilled nursing care	155	1.6	17,850	8.6
Personal care with skilled nursing.	788	8.0	62,593	30.0
Personal care without skilled nursing.....	7,904	79.8	95,823	46.0
Residential care with skilled nursing.....	104	1.1	8,920	4.3
Residential care without skilled nursing.....	949	9.6	23,293	11.2

Homes for the Aged

In the past, the role of the home for the aged has been to serve primarily as a residential facility for the elderly. This role has been changing markedly in recent years as the need for health services has increased. Today, many such homes are faced with the problem of providing health care for a growing number of aged persons who, during their residence in the homes, have become chronically ill or disabled. Although the number of aged persons is increasing, many now have the financial means through social security payments, private retirement plans, or old-age assistance to delay entering a facility until they are no longer physically able to care for themselves or be cared for by relatives. Consequently, many homes for the aged have gradually assumed the added functions of medical, nursing, and supportive services.

The large public and voluntary institutions providing a broad range of medical, nursing, rehabilitation, and social services are frequently called multiple care facilities. Many have a group of buildings in which their residents can be housed to meet their changing needs.

A total of 38 States reported facilities that they classify as homes for the aged; only 34 States license such facilities. The licensure programs include 92 percent of all facilities reported in this group.

Type of Care Provided. -- All levels of care are found in facilities classified by the States as homes for the aged. Personal care is the primary purpose of four-fifths of these homes, whereas residential care is the primary purpose of most of the others. However, 1 out of every 5 homes for the aged make some skilled nursing care available, usually in infirmaries. These institutions with some skilled nursing have one-half of all beds in homes for the aged. Most are publicly owned or sponsored by voluntary organizations. Details of the type of care in homes for the aged by type of ownership are summarized in table 7.

Ownership. -- Although more than half of the homes for the aged are proprietary, they are small, having less than one-fifth of the total beds:

	Homes		Beds	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total reported	3,432	100.0	141,894	100.0
Proprietary.....	1,934	56.4	27,791	19.6
Public	382	11.1	39,506	27.8
Church-related.....	541	15.8	39,575	27.9
Other voluntary nonprofit.	575	16.8	35,022	24.7

Table 7. Distribution of Homes for the Aged, by Type of Care Provided and by Type of Ownership, 1961

Type of ownership	Primary type of care provided									
	Skilled nursing care		Personal care with SNC		Personal care without SNC		Residential care with SNC		Residential care w/o SNC	
	Facilities	Beds	Facilities	Beds	Facilities	Beds	Facilities	Beds	Facilities	Beds
	Number									
Total reported..	131	16,897	457	45,709	2,278	54,103	95	8,737	471	16,448
Proprietary.....	16	333	69	1,351	1,712	24,410	17	406	120	1,291
Public.....	31	8,208	57	12,763	72	5,675	22	2,359	200	10,501
Church-related....	59	5,282	132	12,793	259	15,345	25	3,487	66	2,668
Other voluntary nonprofit.....	25	3,074	199	18,802	235	8,673	31	2,485	85	1,988
	Percent distribution									
Total reported..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Proprietary.....	12.2	2.0	15.1	3.0	75.2	45.1	17.9	4.6	25.5	7.8
Public.....	23.6	48.6	12.5	27.9	3.2	10.5	23.2	27.0	42.5	63.8
Church-related....	45.0	31.3	28.9	28.0	11.4	28.4	26.3	39.9	14.0	16.2
Other voluntary nonprofit.....	19.1	18.2	43.5	41.1	10.3	16.0	32.6	28.4	18.0	12.1

Only 11 percent of the homes for the aged are under public ownership. These are large institutions, however, and provide more than one-fourth of all beds. Over half of the total accommodations in homes for the aged are in institutions sponsored by voluntary organizations.

Size. -- The average (median) size of facilities classified specifically as homes for the aged is 19 beds. Interestingly, there are four times as many homes with fewer than 50 beds than homes with more than 50 beds. However, the larger homes account for twice as many beds as the smaller homes. (See table 8). Many of the large institutions, primarily for personal or residential care, also provide a wide range of services and are, in essence, multiple care facilities.

Table 8. Homes for the Aged, by Size of Facility, 1961

Size of facility	Number of -- Homes	Beds
Total reported	3,432	141,894
Under 50 beds	2,722	45,203
Under 10	846	4,599
10 - 14	578	6,816
15 - 24	685	12,751
25 - 49	613	21,037
More than 50 beds	687	95,788
50 - 99	376	26,169
100 - 249	237	36,172
250 - 499	55	18,120
500 and over	19	15,327
Unknown	23	903

The average size of homes for the aged varies substantially between proprietary homes and those under other types of ownership. The public or church-owned home for the aged has an average of 53 beds, while a proprietary home for the aged has an average of only 12 beds. The following tabulation gives both the mean and the median size of homes for each type of ownership:

Type of ownership	Size of facility (beds) Mean	Median
Proprietary	14	12
Public	103	53
Church-related	73	53
Other voluntary nonprofit	61	34

Occupancy. -- Homes for the aged are used at about 86 percent of their capacity. This rate is based on reports from 2,115 homes with a total capacity of 83,992 beds and an average daily census of 71,988. The reporting homes and bed capacity represent about 60 percent of all facilities classified as homes for the aged. Occupancy varies by kind of ownership: for proprietary homes, 89.2 percent; for voluntary nonprofit homes, 87.6 percent; and for public institutions, 75.9 percent.

Boarding Homes for the Aged

In addition to boarding homes for the aged, this category includes facilities classified by the States as boarding care homes and proprietary homes for adults. Such facilities are reported by 23 States and licensed in 16 States. Large county-owned facilities with infirmaries are reported by 1 or 2 States as boarding homes.

The licensure programs provide some supervision over nutritional standards, sanitation, and fire safety in these homes. Licensure files supplied information on 87 percent of the homes and 92 percent of the beds reported.

Type of Care Provided. -- Almost all boarding homes provide help in the activities of daily living. Personal care is the primary purpose of 92 percent of these homes. A small percentage of homes provide skilled nursing care, either as a primary function or as an adjunct service. This group has over one-eighth of all boarding home beds. (See table 9).

Table 9. Type of Care Provided in Boarding Homes for the Aged, 1961

Primary type of care provided	Homes		Beds	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total reported.....	5,392	100.0	41,705	100.0
Skilled nursing care	17	.3	700	1.7
Personal care with skilled nursing.....	98	1.8	4,588	11.0
Personal care without skilled nursing	4,844	89.8	29,963	71.8
Residential care with skilled nursing	8	.1	127	.3
Residential care without skilled nursing.....	425	7.9	6,327	15.2

Ownership. -- As the name itself implies, most boarding homes for the aged are privately owned. Practically no public institutions were reported in this group. Although only 2.3 percent of the homes are sponsored by church groups or other voluntary nonprofit organizations, these have 11.6 percent of the total number of beds in boarding homes for the aged.

Type of Ownership	Homes		Beds	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total reported.....	5,392	100.0	41,705	100.0
Proprietary.....	5,259	97.5	35,967	86.2
Public	8	.1	889	2.1
Church-related	54	1.0	3,034	7.3
Other voluntary nonprofit.	71	1.3	1,815	4.4

Size. -- Boarding homes for elderly persons are relatively small. On the average, a home of this type can accommodate 8 persons.

Occupancy. -- Data on occupancy of boarding homes for the aged were reported for only 15 percent of the homes. The public homes and those sponsored by voluntary nonprofit organizations are used at 90 percent of capacity. Proprietary homes have an occupancy rate of 78 percent.

Rest Homes

Included in this group are facilities classified as rest homes, personal care homes, and adult care homes. The information was supplied from the official files of the 10 States which license facilities under these classifications.

Type of Care Provided. -- With respect to the level of care provided, rest homes resemble the boarding homes for elderly persons in that nearly 95 percent make personal care available. More than one-fifth (22 percent) of these homes provide skilled nursing care either as a primary function or as an adjunct service. (See table 10). They contain more than half of the total number of beds in this category. In contrast, the number of boarding homes for the aged providing such service is negligible.

Table 10. Type of Care Provided in Rest Homes, 1961

Primary type of care provided	Homes		Beds	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total reported.....	1,076	100.0	24,880	100.0
Skilled nursing care.....	7	.7	253	1.0
Personal care with skilled nursing.....	233	21.7	12,296	49.4
Personal care without skilled nursing.....	782	72.7	11,757	47.3
Residential care with skilled nursing.....	1	.1	56	.2
Residential care without skilled nursing.....	53	4.9	518	2.1

Ownership. -- Nearly one-fourth of the rest homes, representing three-fifths of the beds, are owned by voluntary organizations. This pattern of ownership is considerably different from that for boarding homes for the aged, which are almost entirely under proprietary auspices. The ownership of the rest homes reported is as follows:

Type of Ownership	Homes		Beds	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total reported.....	1,076	100.0	24,880	100.0
Proprietary.....	814	75.7	10,121	40.7
Public	1	.1	9	.0
Church-related	80	7.4	7,036	28.3
Other voluntary nonprofit..	181	16.8	7,714	31.0

Size. -- Rest homes are generally larger than boarding homes for the aged, averaging 13 beds compared with 8 beds in boarding homes.

Occupancy. -- In rest homes, the data furnished indicated an average occupancy of 86 percent. Voluntary nonprofit homes had an occupancy of 89 percent, and proprietary rest homes an occupancy rate of 80 percent.

APPENDIX A

Explanatory Notes on National Estimates of Nursing Homes and Related Facilities

Inventory Forms

Appendix A

EXPLANATORY NOTES ON NATIONAL ESTIMATES OF NURSING HOMES AND RELATED FACILITIES

The overall national estimates of nursing homes and related facilities include minor adjustments for known underreporting of facilities. The following adjustments were made for the two major classifications -- kind of facility and primary type of care -- used in reporting the inventory findings.

Kind of Facility

Specifically, the estimated number of 11,600 "nursing homes" with a resident capacity of 369,300 beds was adjusted to include additional nursing homes that are owned and operated by non-Federal hospitals. This adjustment was necessary because some States interpreted the inventory instructions on excluding hospitals from their reports as meaning to also exclude nursing home units of hospitals. Therefore, on the basis of the Hill-Burton State Plan inventories, a reported inventory figure of 192 hospital units with 8,268 beds was increased to 300 units with 16,000 beds.

With respect to homes for the aged, boarding homes for the aged, and rest homes, 41 States reported a total of 9,900 facilities with 208,479 beds. The information for the 41 reporting States was projected to a national total by the following procedure:

A. Estimation of the number of beds

(1) On the basis of the reported data, averages of beds per 1,000 population aged 65 and over within socioeconomic regions were computed.

(2) An estimate was made of the number of beds for 11 nonreporting States by multiplying the appropriate regional average by the population aged 65 years and over for each of the 11 States.

B. Estimation of the number of facilities

(1) On the basis of the reported data, the average size of facilities within the regions was computed.

(2) An estimate was made of the number of facilities for nonreporting States by dividing the estimated number of beds by the appropriate regional average size of facility.

Primary Type of Care

The estimated figure of 9,700 skilled nursing care homes with 338,700 beds was adjusted to include additional nursing homes that are owned and operated by non-Federal hospitals. As in the adjustment of reported "nursing homes," the Hill-Burton State Plan inventories were used to increase the reported inventory figure of 192 hospital units with 8,268 beds to 300 units with 16,000 beds.

DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
Washington 25, D. C.

Form Approved
Budget Bureau No. 68-R542

PHS-2203-1
REV. 5-61

INVENTORY OF NURSING HOMES AND RELATED FACILITIES, 1961 – PART 1

NAME OF STATE

INSTRUCTIONS: Please fill in the information requested below for each kind of facility. For detailed listing of individual facilities, see the instructions on the reverse side of Part II.

GENERAL INFORMATION

KIND OF FACILITY[1]	SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS KIND OF FACILITY	DATE INFORMATION WAS GATHERED	IF LISTING ON PART II EXCLUDES HOMES BELOW A MINIMUM NUMBER OF BEDS, GIVE THIS MINIMUM NUMBER	IF ANY KIND OF FACILITY IS NOT INCLUDED IN THE LIST ON PART II, PLEASE SPECIFY AND GIVE REASON FOR THE OMISSION
NURSING OR CONVALESCENT NOMES				
NOMES FOR THE AGED				
BOARDING HOMES FOR THE AGED				
OTHER *(Please specify)*[2] 1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				

[1]Represents classification used by the State for licensure or other purposes regardless of name of facility.
[2]Includes facilities classified as personal care, rest homes, and the like.

(Date of Report) *(Signature of Submitting Official)* *(Title of Submitting Official)*

DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
Washington 25 D C.

NAME OF STATE

PAGE NUMBER _____ of _____

PHS-2203-2
REV. 5-61

INVENTORY OF NURSING HOMES AND RELATED FACILITIES, 1961 – PART II

(See instructions on the reverse side of this form)

NAME OF FACILITY *(NOTE- Please skip a line between each entry)*	LOCATION		FULLY LICENSED OR APPROVED *(Check one)*		KIND OF FACILITY *(Check one)*				CONTROL *(Check one)*				TOTAL NUMBER OF BEDS	AVERAGE DAILY CENSUS	PRIMARY PURPOSE *(Check one)*			IF COLUMN 17 OR 18 IS CHECKED, IS SKILLED NURSING CARE ALSO PROVIDED? *(Check one)*		IF COLUMN 19 IS CHECKED, GIVE THE NUMBER OF BEDS ASSIGNED TO SKILLED NURSING CARE *(If any)*	NURSING STAFF *(Check)*		SPECIAL TYPE OF PATIENT SERVED *(Specify)*	FORMAL AGREEMENT WITH HOSPITAL *(Check one)*	
	COUNTY	CITY OR TOWN	YES	NO	NURSING OR CONVALESCENT HOME	HOME FOR THE AGED	BOARDING HOME FOR THE AGED	OTHER *(Specify)*	PROPRIETARY	PUBLIC	CHURCH	OTHER NON-PROFIT			SKILLED NURSING CARE	PERSONAL CARE	RESIDENTIAL CARE	YES	NO		REGISTERED NURSES	LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSES		YES	NO
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)

Form Approved
Budget Bureau No 68-R542

INSTRUCTIONS AND DEFINITIONS

The Division of Hospital and Medical Facilities of the U. S. Public Health Service is undertaking an inventory of nursing homes and related facilities. *The inventory should include all* nursing or convalescent homes, regardless of the age or type of patient served, as well as "related" facilities primarily serving the aged. Thus, homes for the aged, boarding homes for the aged, personal care and rest homes, are to be reported. Do not include rooming or boarding houses not predominantly for aged persons, hotels, motels, hospitals, schools for the blind, deaf, or mentally retarded, boarding homes for children, and similar facilities or institutions.

Column Number

4-5 **Licensed or Approved** – Check "Yes" (Column 4) only if the facility is fully licensed or approved by an official State agency. Check "No" (Column 5) if license or approval is temporary or provisional or if the facility is unlicensed.

6-9 **Kind of Facility** – Check the appropriate column to show whether the facility, however named, is classified by the State as a "nursing home," "home for the aged," or "boarding home." If none of these classifications is appropriate, note under "other" (Column 9) the specific designation for the facility, such as "personal care home" or "rest home," as shown in Part I, **Kind of Facility**, items 1 through 4. (Abbreviations are adequate.)

10-13 **Control** – Check the appropriate column to show control of the facility. If ownership and control are not in the same hands (as when a county-owned home is leased to a church group), check the column which represents the greater degree of control in operating the facility.

14 **Number of Beds** – Enter the total bed capacity for the facility whether or not the structure is acceptable according to State standards. Capacity represents the number of residents for which the facility is licensed or normally may be expected to accommodate, and not necessarily the number of residents at the time of the inventory.

15 **Average Daily Census** – Enter the average daily number of residents for the latest twelve-month period or the best estimate available.

16-18 **Primary Purpose** – The purpose of this section is to identify the type of care that the facility provides. For example, check as "skilled nursing care" (Column 16) the facility in which such care *(defined below) is provided to a majority of the residents*, even though there are some who receive only "personal care" or room and board. A facility, although identified by name as a nursing home, but providing only "personal care" should be checked in Column 17. Homes for the aged providing "skilled nursing care" regularly to only a small minority of the residents or only intermittently as needed, should be checked in either Column 17 or 18 to indicate that the primary purpose of the facility is "personal care" or "residential care." For the purpose of this Inventory the different types of care are defined as follows:

16 **Skilled Nursing Care** – Provides, in addition to room and board, those nursing services and procedures employed in caring for the sick which require training, judgement, technical knowledge, and skills beyond those which the untrained person possesses. It involves administering medications and carrying out procedures in accordance with the orders, instructions, and prescriptions of the attending physician or surgeon.

17 **Personal Care** – Provides, in addition to room and board, personal services such as help in walking and getting in and out of bed, assistance with bathing, dressing, and feeding, preparation of a special diet, and supervision over medications which can be self-administered.

18 **Residential Care** – Provides primarily room and board with limited services such as laundry, personal courtesies such as occasional help with correspondence or shopping, and a helping-hand short of routine provision of "personal care" described in Item 17 above.

19-20 If the primary purpose of the facility is "personal care" (Column 17) or "residential care" (Column 18), check "Yes" (Column 19) if some skilled nursing care is provided. Check "No" (Column 20) if no "skilled nursing care" is provided.

21 If Column 19 is checked, enter in Column 21 the number of beds, if any, that are normally assigned for the purpose of making skilled nursing care available, as in an infirmary of a home for the aged.

22-23 **Nursing Staff** – Check Column 22 if registered professional nurses are employed full time by the facility. Check Column 23 if licensed practical nurses are employed full time by the facility.

24 **Special Type of Patient** – If the facility is wholly or predominantly for a special type of patient, indicate by entering an abbreviation of the special type, such as:

Ch — Children's Convalescent Home
Tb — Tuberculosis
Ca — Cancer
Me — Mental
Ar — Arthritic
Al — Alcoholic
Na — Narcotic

25-26 **Formal Agreement with Hospital** – Check whether or not the facility has a formal agreement with a hospital for the transfer of residents in need of hospital care.

APPENDIX B

Detailed Tables

Appendix Table A. Number of Nursing Homes and Related Facilities Reported, by Kind of Facility, by State, 1961 1/

State	Nursing homes		NH units in hospitals		Homes for the aged		Boarding homes for the aged		Rest homes	
	Facilities	Beds	Facilities	Beds	Facilities	Beds	Facilities	Beds	Facilities	Beds
Total reported...	11,251	353,285	192	8,268	3,432	141,894	5,392	41,705	1,076	24,880
Alabama	80	2,822	6	160	5	-	-	-	-	-
Alaska	2	265	-	-	1	5	1	-	-	-
Arizona	71	1,772	5	243	3	207	-	-	-	-
Arkansas	93	3,573	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
California	842	24,836	-	-	249	12,177	3,000 2/	14,462	-	-
Colorado	132	4,821	16	317	8	222	-	-	-	-
Connecticut	224	8,376	2	126	215	3,173	-	-	-	-
Delaware	15	333	-	-	20	456	-	-	-	-
Dist. of Col.	20	1,182	-	-	19	1,372	1	14	63	208
Florida	232	7,897	3	39	73	1,499	-	-	-	-
Georgia	157	4,633	-	-	17	249	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	13	571	-	-	12	271	18	62	4	8
Idaho	71	1,694	3	72	-	-	51	593	-	-
Illinois	618	22,462	2	92	144	2,105	-	-	110	9,888
Indiana	409	9,845	6	186	101	6,450	-	-	-	-
Iowa	374	9,128	-	-	425	11,102	-	-	-	-
Kansas	392	7,605	10	296	26	1,665	25	190	-	-
Kentucky	56	2,393	2	112	3/	3/	3/	3/	233	5,180
Louisiana	112	4,211	6	208	4/	4/	4/	4/	-	-
Maine	189	2,967	-	-	-	-	130	1,349	-	-
Maryland	158	5,333	-	-	18	1,686	-	-	21	155
Massachusetts	744	23,270	-	-	19	1,012	-	-	491	7,721
Michigan	434	15,265	6	181	160	6,757	573	1,352	-	-
Minnesota	311	12,959	20	776	-	-	123	3,291	-	-
Mississippi	75	2,042	-	-	35	784	1	30	19	181
Missouri	447	17,867	4	123	4/	4/	4/	4/	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix Table A -- Continued

State	Nursing homes		NH units in hospitals		Homes for the aged		Boarding homes for the aged		Rest homes	
	Facilities	Beds	Facilities	Beds	Facilities	Beds	Facilities	Beds	Facilities	Beds
Montana	8	401	15	426	101	1,433	13	130	-	-
Nebraska	87	3,093	-	-	253	4,730	1	6	-	-
Nevada	7	166	14	299	-	-	-	-	13	139
New Hampshire	156	3,585	4	127	23	831	8	46	-	-
New Jersey	191	8,842	2	57	65	4,043	294	3,668	-	-
New Mexico	31	584	2	34	78	484	-	-	-	-
New York	687	26,908	17	2,663	253	30,880	431	3,541	68	857
North Carolina	38	1,207	-	-	-	-	292	5,066	-	-
North Dakota	12	476	-	-	73	2,415	-	-	-	-
Ohio	756	21,780	-	-	-	-	141	3,091	-	-
Oklahoma	417	9,741	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	543
Oregon	173	6,268	9	295	111	3,145	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	444	11,479	4	163	316	27,285	104	1,348	-	-
Puerto Rico	4	179	1	44	15	1,041	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	111	1,970	-	-	24	1,206	39	346	-	-
South Carolina	63	1,807	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	31	1,039	-	-	88	2,087	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	141	2,939	1	28	78	1,526	-	-	-	-
Texas	319	9,941	3	58	259	5,508	-	-	-	-
Utah	118	2,122	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	109	1,673	1	10	78	683	-	-	-	-
Virginia	170	4,489	3	183	40	2,249	64	511	-	-
Washington	330	14,140	-	-	-	-	73	2,483	-	-
West Virginia	51	1,346	-	-	2	392	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	510	18,597	20	851	9	426	5	78	-	-
Wyoming	16	391	5	99	16	338	4	48	-	-

Reports not received from Guam and Virgin Islands.
= submitted by State Agency.
ined with rest homes.
ined with nursing homes.

Appendix Table B. Number of Nursing Homes and Related Facilities Reported, by Primary Type of Care Provided, by State, 1961 [1/]

State	Skilled nursing care			Personal care with SNC			Personal care without SNC		Residential care with SNC			Residential care without SNC	
	Facilities	Beds		Facilities	Beds		Facilities	Beds	Facilities	Beds		Facilities	Beds
		Total	SNC		Total	SNC				Total	SNC		
Total reported..	9,582	330,981	329,576	1,327	81,132	19,660	9,254	121,160	158	12,059	3,144	1,022	24,700
Alabama.....	28	1,171	1,171	58	1,811	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alaska.....	1	15	15	1	250	65	2	5	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona.....	15	591	591	33	876	-	31	755	-	-	-	-	-
Arkansas	93	3,573	3,573	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
California.....	842	24,836	24,836	20	1,898	123	3,229	24,741	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado.....	148	5,138	5,138	-	-	-	-	-	1	100	30	7	122
Connecticut	211	7,244	7,214	17	1,694	742	213	2,737	-	-	-	-	-
Delaware	16	378	378	19	411	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dist. of Col.	11	351	351	20	153	44	52	364	10	1,629	624	10	279
Florida.....	232	7,867	7,867	38	874	-	38	694	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia.....	53	1,825	1,825	53	2,026	-	68	1,031	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii.....	11	556	556	4	62	-	25	199	2	84	3	5	11
Idaho.....	61	1,716	1,716	2	15	-	50	370	2	75	30	10	183
Illinois	626	22,803	22,803	67	8,428	1,925	180	3,260	1	56	6	-	-
Indiana	396	8,807	8,807	-	-	-	-	-	15	2,494	972	105	5,180
Iowa	374	9,199	8,957	25	2,108	519	319	3,549	-	-	-	81	5,374
Kansas	22	1,065	1,029	15	701	142	391	7,800	-	-	-	25	190
Kentucky.....	57	2,331	2,186	149	3,951	644	85	1,403	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana.....	118	4,419	4,419	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maine	188	2,919	2,919	2	114	38	129	1,283	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland	156	5,257	5,062	10	1,055	293	21	152	9	684	144	1	26
Massachusetts.....	744	23,270	23,046	-	-	-	491	7,721	2	400	154	17	612
Michigan	235	11,319	11,044	117	2,518	181	663	3,017	54	4,408	899	104	2,293
Minnesota.....	308	11,329	11,329	38	3,929	1,054	108	1,768	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	70	1,957	1,957	6	60	-	19	239	2	220	56	33	561
Missouri.....	369	15,801	15,801	2	54	-	80	2,135	-	-	-	-	-

See footnote at end of table.

Appendix Table B -- Continued

State	Skilled nursing care			Personal care with SNC			Personal care without SNC		Residential care with SNC			Residential care without SNC	
	Facilities	Beds		Facilities	Beds		Facilities	Beds	Facilities	Beds		Facilities	Beds
		Total	SNC		Total	SNC				Total	SNC		
Montana	38	1,171	1,097	7	114	15	77	970	1	4	-	14	131
Nebraska	83	2,944	2,944	4	149	-	253	4,730	-	-	-	1	6
Nevada	21	465	465	-	-	-	13	139	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	115	3,257	3,257	58	1,011	10	1	2	7	256	7	10	63
New Jersey	193	8,899	8,899	38	3,347	1,132	321	4,364	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	33	618	618	1	5	-	77	479	-	-	-	-	-
New York	704	29,571	29,571	174	27,854	10,778	578	7,424	-	-	-	-	-
North Carolina	37	1,117	1,117	1	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	292	5,066
North Dakota	10	459	419	5	638	196	70	1,794	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	770	22,400	22,400	36	1,341	-	91	1,130	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	110	3,753	3,753	-	-	-	308	6,013	-	-	-	53	518
Oregon	182	6,563	6,457	8	622	168	103	2,523	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	311	22,594	22,594	-	-	-	485	15,892	-	-	-	72	1,789
Puerto Rico	4	123	123	6	676	-	10	465	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	111	1,970	1,970	63	1,552	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	63	1,807	1,807	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	28	933	933	21	1,221	128	70	972	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	142	2,967	2,967	13	541	-	65	985	-	-	-	-	-
Texas	322	9,999	9,999	3	103	-	256	5,405	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	22	673	673	-	-	-	96	1,449	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	110	1,683	1,683	5	93	-	22	185	3	51	-	48	354
Virginia	173	4,672	4,672	17	1,458	25	23	791	4	25	-	60	486
Washington	325	13,754	13,716	12	1,758	248	66	1,111	-	-	-	-	-
West Virginia	53	1,738	1,738	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	216	10,624	10,624	155	5,363	1,170	58	984	44	1,550	219	71	1,431
Wyoming	21	490	490	4	208	20	12	130	1	23	-	3	25

1/ Reports not received from Guam and Virgin Islands.

Appendix Table C. Number of Skilled Nursing Care Beds Reported in Nursing Homes and Related Facilities, by State, 1961 1/

State	Skilled nursing care beds						
	All facilities						
		Beds per 1,000 population					
	Total beds	Total population	Aged 65 and over	Nursing homes	Homes for the aged	Boarding homes	Rest homes
Total reported	352,380	1.9	21.1	315,498 2/	32,947	1,141	2,794
Alabama	1,171	.4	4.5	1,171	-	-	-
Alaska	80	.4	16.0	80	-	-	-
Arizona	591	.4	6.6	591	-	-	-
Arkansas	3,573	2.0	18.4	3,573	-	-	-
California	24,959	1.6	18.1	24,836	123	-	-
Colorado	5,168	2.9	32.7	5,138	30	-	-
Connecticut	7,956	3.1	32.7	7,719	237	-	-
Delaware	378	.8	10.5	333	45	-	-
Dist. of Col.	1,019	1.4	14.8	715	280	-	24
Florida	7,867	1.5	14.2	7,867	-	-	-
Georgia	1,825	.5	6.3	1,811	14	-	-
Hawaii	559	.9	19.3	556	3	-	-
Idaho	1,746	2.6	30.1	1,716	-	30	-
Illinois	24,734	2.4	25.4	22,554	-	-	2,180
Indiana	9,779	2.1	21.9	9,106	673	-	-
Iowa	9,476	3.4	28.9	8,854	622	-	-
Kansas	1,171	.5	4.9	773	398	-	-
Kentucky	2,830	.9	9.7	2,240	-	-	590
Louisiana	4,419	1.3	18.3	4,419	-	-	-
Maine	2,957	3.0	27.6	2,931	-	26	-
Maryland	5,499	1.8	24.2	5,041	458	-	-
Massachusetts	23,200	4.5	40.6	23,046	154	-	-
Michigan	12,124	1.5	19.0	11,205	919	-	-
Minnesota	12,383	3.6	35.0	12,095	-	288	-
Mississippi	2,013	.9	10.6	1,957	56	-	-
Missouri	15,801	3.6	31.4	15,801	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix Table C -- Continued

State	Skilled nursing care beds						
	All facilities						
	Total beds	Beds per 1,000 population		Nursing homes	Homes for the aged	Boarding homes	Rest homes
		Total population	Aged 65 and over				
Montana	1,112	1.6	17.1	781	331	-	-
Nebraska	2,944	2.1	18.0	2,944	-	-	-
Nevada	465	1.6	25.8	465	-	-	-
New Hampshire	3,274	5.3	48.1	3,236	38	-	-
New Jersey	10,031	1.6	17.9	8,899	1,132	-	-
New Mexico	618	.6	12.1	618	-	-	-
New York	40,349	2.4	23.9	29,571	10,778	-	-
North Carolina	1,117	.2	3.6	1,117	-	-	-
North Dakota	615	1.0	10.4	419	196	-	-
Ohio	22,400	2.3	25.0	21,752	-	648	-
Oklahoma	3,753	1.6	15.1	3,753	-	-	-
Oregon	6,625	3.7	36.0	6,457	168	-	-
Pennsylvania	22,594	2.0	20.0	6,934	15,660	-	-
Puerto Rico	123	.1	1.0	123	-	-	-
Rhode Island	1,970	2.3	21.9	1,970	-	-	-
South Carolina	1,807	.8	12.0	1,807	-	-	-
South Dakota	1,061	1.5	14.7	933	128	-	-
Tennessee	2,967	.8	9.6	2,967	-	-	-
Texas	9,999	1.0	13.4	9,999	-	-	-
Utah	673	.7	11.2	673	-	-	-
Vermont	1,683	4.3	38.3	1,683	-	-	-
Virginia	4,697	1.2	16.3	4,672	25	-	-
Washington	13,964	4.9	50.1	13,815	-	149	-
West Virginia	1,738	.9	10.0	1,346	392	-	-
Wisconsin	12,013	3.0	29.8	11,946	67	-	-
Wyoming	510	1.5	19.6	490	20	-	-

1/ Reports not received from Guam and Virgin Islands.
2/ Includes 8,268 beds in nursing home units of hospitals.

Appendix Table D. Occupancy of Nursing Homes and Related Facilities, by Kind of Facility and Primary Type of Care Provided, 1961

Category of facility	Occupancy rate by ownership			
	Total	Proprietary	Voluntary nonprofit	Public
Total	85.6	85.2	86.8	84.9
Kind of facility:				
Nursing home [1]	85.7	85.3	87.3	89.4
Homes for the aged	85.7	89.2	87.6	75.9
Boarding homes for the aged	81.9	78.1	90.4	89.8
Rest homes	85.8	79.9	89.2	-
Type of care provided [2]:				
Skilled nursing care (SNC)	86.1	85.6	86.2	89.1
Personal care with SNC	84.3	83.1	86.1	79.4
Personal care without SNC	85.1	84.1	88.3	75.2
Residential care with SNC	87.6	87.1	89.4	79.2
Residential care without SNC	83.7	85.4	89.7	61.6

1/ Includes nursing home units in hospitals.
2/ Represents the type of care provided to a majority of the residents.

Appendix Table E. Occupancy of Skilled Nursing Homes, by State, 1961

State	Facilities reporting average daily census 1/			
	Facilities	Beds	Average daily census	Percent occupancy
Total	7,285	248,906	214,287	86.1
Alabama	24	1,053	892	84.7
Arizona	13	483	370	76.6
Arkansas	93	3,573	3,259	91.2
California	592	18,146	14,150	78.0
Colorado	143	5,022	4,209	83.8
Connecticut	200	6,532	5,671	86.8
Delaware	14	306	250	81.7
Dist. of Col.	11	351	279	79.5
Florida	118	3,664	3,032	82.8
Georgia	52	1,777	1,527	85.9
Hawaii	11	556	527	94.8
Idaho	61	1,716	1,490	86.8
Illinois	620	22,603	19,681	87.1
Iowa	373	8,864	8,786	99.1
Kansas	12	664	622	93.7
Kentucky	55	2,223	1,830	82.3
Louisiana	118	4,419	3,764	85.2
Maine	187	2,889	2,440	84.5
Maryland	117	4,101	3,653	89.1
Massachusetts	637	19,875	16,948	85.3
Michigan	219	10,444	9,859	94.4
Minnesota	292	10,496	9,793	93.3
Mississippi	68	1,922	1,327	69.0
Missouri	332	13,654	11,821	86.6
Montana	30	849	781	92.0

See footnote at end of table.

Appendix Table E. -- Continued

State	Facilities reporting average daily census 1/			
	Facilities	Beds	Average daily census	Percent occupancy
Nebraska	82	2,869	2,649	92.3
Nevada	7	166	118	71.1
New Hampshire	115	3,257	3,008	92.4
New Jersey	166	7,328	6,519	89.0
New Mexico	33	618	528	85.4
New York	698	29,306	25,200	86.0
North Carolina	16	448	366	81.7
North Dakota	10	459	457	99.6
Oklahoma	109	3,721	3,163	85.0
Oregon	179	6,515	5,640	86.6
Puerto Rico	4	123	123	100.0
Rhode Island	111	1,970	1,578	80.1
South Carolina	63	1,807	1,503	83.2
South Dakota	27	875	836	95.5
Tennessee	142	2,967	2,362	79.6
Texas	234	7,437	6,030	81.1
Utah	22	673	524	77.9
Vermont	103	1,547	1,267	81.9
Virginia	173	4,672	3,946	84.5
Washington	318	13,415	11,320	84.4
West Virginia	53	1,738	1,384	79.6
Wisconsin	208	10,339	8,518	82.4
Wyoming	20	474	287	60.5

1/ Data on average daily census not available for Alaska, Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

Appendix Table F. Distribution of Nursing Homes and Related Facilities, by Type of Ownership, 1961

Type of ownership	Nursing homes [1]		Homes for the aged		Boarding homes for the aged		Rest homes	
	Facilities	Beds	Facilities	Beds	Facilities	Beds	Facilities	Beds
	Number							
Total reported...	11,443	361,553	3,432	141,894	5,392	41,705	1,076	24,880
Proprietary	10,087	270,960	1,934	27,791	5,259	35,967	814	10,121
Public.....	434	35,403	382	39,506	8	889	1	9
Church-related.....	482	30,481	541	39,575	54	3,034	80	7,036
Other voluntary nonprofit	440	24,709	575	35,022	71	1,815	181	7,714
	Percent distribution							
Total reported...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Proprietary.....	88.1	74.9	56.4	19.6	97.5	86.2	75.7	40.7
Public.....	3.8	9.8	11.1	27.8	.1	2.1	.1	.0
Church-related.....	4.2	8.4	15.8	27.9	1.0	7.3	7.4	28.3
Other voluntary nonprofit	3.8	6.8	16.8	24.7	1.3	4.4	16.8	31.0

1/ Includes 192 nursing home units with 8,268 beds in hospitals.

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